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ESTABLISHED 1845

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No. 16,126.

號二十月正年五十五百九千壹英

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, JANUARY 12, 1915

寅甲次歲年四國民華中

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ALEXANDRA BUILDING, Hongkong.

DR. YAMAZAKI SURGEON DENTIST.

HAS RETURNED FROM JAPAN and
may be consulted daily at

34 Queen's Road.

(CORNER OF FLOWER STREET).

Tel. No. 1362.

Hongkong, December 8, 1914. 1917

THE 'CHINA MAIL'

NOTICE.

Communications relating to news should
be addressed to THE EDITOR.

Correspondents must forward their
names and addresses with any communica-
tion addressed to the Editor, not necessarily
for publication but as evidence of good
faith.

All matter for publication should be
written on one side of the paper only.

Letters relating to business should be
addressed to THE MANAGER.

Rate of subscription to 'China Mail' is
\$30 per annum; per quarter and per month
sum 'pro rata'.

The 'China Mail' is delivered free to
subscribers in Hongkong and Kowloon.

Postage is charged at the rate of fifty
cents per month.

Orders for extra copies of the 'China
Mail' should be sent as soon as possible as
the supply is limited. Cash 10 cts., Credit
50 cts., per copy.

Rate of subscription to the 'Overland
China Mail' is \$12 per annum; postage
\$1 per annum extra. Single copies twenty
cents each.

Alterations and additions to advertise-
ments on Pages 2, 3, 6, and 7 should
be sent to the Office, No. 5, Wyndham
Street, not later than 11.30 a.m.

Alterations and additions to advertise-
ments on pages 1, 4, 5 and 8 should be
sent not later than 1 p.m.

New Advertisements should be sent in
before 2 p.m.

Advertisements and Subscriptions which
are not ordered for a fixed period will be
continued until countermanded.

Telegraphic Address 'Mail' Hongkong.
Code A.B.C. 2nd Edition.

Telephone No. 22

THE CHINA MAIL, LIMITED.

PLEA FOR THE SHORT RECRUIT.

The 'British Medical Journal' discusses
the value of little men in war. After
stating its belief that 30,000 recruits have
been lost in the last few weeks owing to
the present height standard, the journal
goes on to say: 'Not a little is to be said
in favour of short infantry. Short men
occupy less room in transport, they find
cover more easily, and offer a smaller mark
to bullets and shrapnel; they are better
sheltered in trenches, and require to dig
less deep trenches to protect themselves.
It takes less khaki to clothe them and less
leather to boot them.

'The Army blanket covers them more
amply, and they need less food than tall
men to keep up their body heat and
maintain their marching energy. Those
who stand the strains of cold climates are
not always big men. As to those who
burrow in the trenches how can it matter
whether they are 4ft. 6in. or 5ft 6in.? We
are not out for a show and a parade, but to
win a war of sieges and attrition.'

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An interesting experiment was in-
augurated by the New York Tribune
simultaneously with the opening of the
Federal Reserve Bank that are expected to
open the floodgates of prosperity. It
consists of a guarantee on the part of the
Tribune to every reader against loss or
dissatisfaction through the purchase of any
ware advertised in its columns.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

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beverage that is
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NO EXTRA SUGAR
NO TIME
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NO WASTE
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If there is any difficulty in preparing



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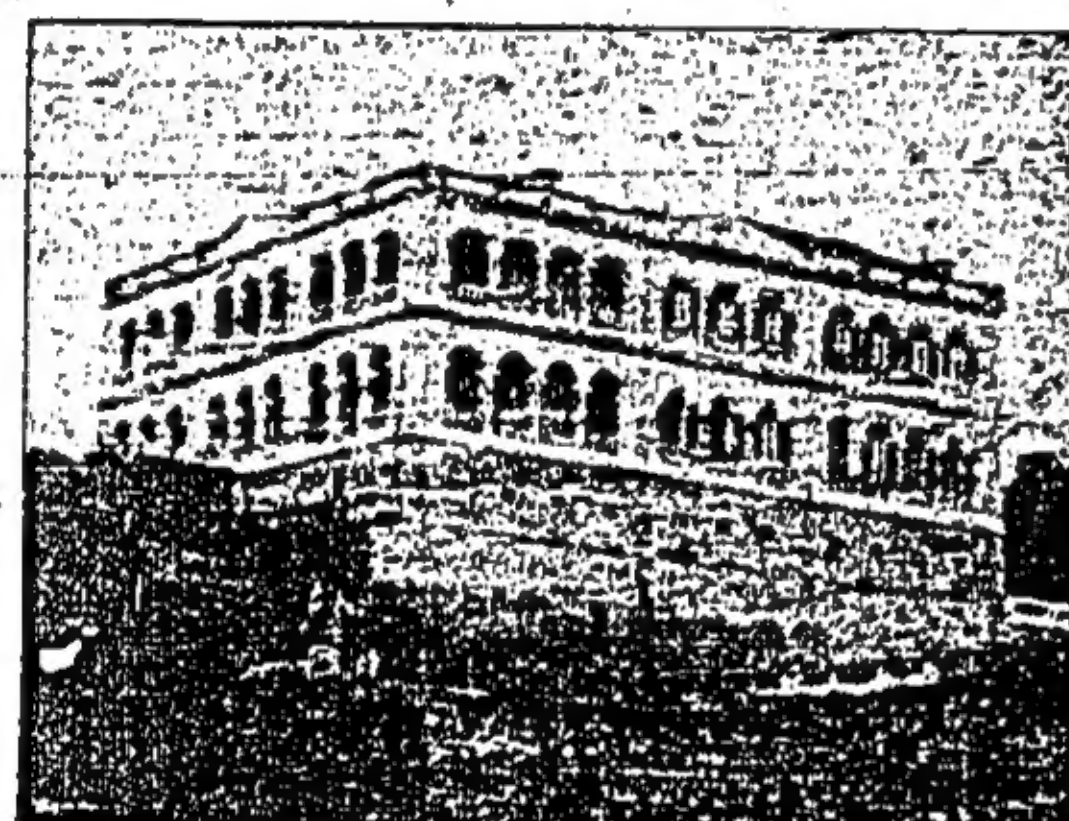
Kowloon Bay

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and Visitors guaranteed every comfort and an excellent cuisine. Best attention
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THE MANAGER.

NOTICE.

M. PEDRO BOTELHO has this Day
been admitted as a Partner in our
Firm.

BOTELHO BROS.

Hongkong, January 1, 1915. 15

NOTICE.

WE beg to inform the public that the
Turco-Egyptian Tobacco Store, in
the old Post & Telegraph Building, will in future
be known as the GRAECO-EGYPTIAN
TOBACCO STORE.

Hongkong, Jan. 9, 1915. 14

CHEN KWONG & Co., Ltd.

GENERAL IMPORT & EXPORT.

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and Retail Ironmongers, Pig Iron and
Foundry Coke Importers. General Store-
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of Central Market) Telephone No. 515.
Hongkong, September 4, 1915.

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TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.
1.00 a.m. to 6.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
8.00 a.m. to 10.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes.
10.00 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
11.30 a.m. to 12.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
12.45 p.m. to 1.15 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
1.15 p.m. to 1.45 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
1.45 p.m. to 2.15 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
2.15 p.m. to 3.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
3.00 p.m. to 3.30 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
3.30 p.m. to 4.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
4.00 p.m. to 4.30 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
NIGHT CARS.
8.50 p.m. and 9 p.m., 9.30 p.m. to 11.00
p.m. every half hour.
11.00 p.m. to 11.45 p.m. every quarter of
an hour.
SUNDAYS.
7.45 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
10.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes.
11.30 a.m. to 12 Noon. Every 15 minutes.
12.00 Noon to 1.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
1.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
5.00 p.m. to 6.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
6.00 p.m. to 7.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
7.00 p.m. to 8.15 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
NIGHT CARS as on Week Days.

SATURDAYS.
Extra Car at 12 midnight.

SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at the
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General Managers.

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providing conditions for repairing ships with most efficient results.

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throughout the Shops ranging up to 200 Tons.

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LAUNCHES, HOUSEBOATS & PLEASURE CRAFT OF EVERY
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LADIES DAYS MONDAYS AND TUESDAYS
CHARGES—

Turkish Bath	13
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Complete Body Massage	2
Simple Bath	75 cts.

FOR MEDICAL BATH DOCTORS' PRESCRIPTION WANTED.

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No. 1 Tea 95 cts. per lb. Foochow Buds 80 cts. per lb.
Our own Special Blend of India & China Teas
85 cts. per lb.

Roasted & Ground daily the best Java Coffee
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For absolutely the best Cup of Tea, Coffee, Cocoa; also Scones, Cakes &c.
procureable in Hongkong—to be obtained only at

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LADIES CLOAK ROOM.

THE HONGKONG HOTEL

AND GRILL ROOM

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MANAGER.

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ADJACENTLY SITUATED AT VICTORIA GAP.

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A FIRST-CLASS FAMILY, RESIDENTIAL AND TOURISTS' HOTEL.

Telephones in all rooms. First-class Cuisine, Lounge, Smoking and Ladies' Rooms.

Roof Garden.

Terms—From \$5 per day Max.

Telegraph Add: "Peacetal,"

P. O. PRUTER
Manager.

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A FIRST CLASS AND UP-TO-DATE HOTEL, most central location within
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Noted for the Best Food, Refreshments, Accommodation and Cleanliness. Cuisine
under European Supervision. A First Class string Orchestra renders selections from
5.30 p.m. to 11.20 p.m.

Special monthly terms for residents and for Shipping people.
For further particulars apply—
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Portland Cement

In Casks of 975 lbs. net.

In Bags of 250 lbs. net.

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CRUICKSHANK'S COUGH BALSAM.

A VALUABLE REMEDY FOR COLDS, BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA AND
ALL DISEASES OF THE CHEST AND LUNGS.

PRICE \$1.00 Per Bottle

MARTIN'S MIXTURE.

A SPECIFIC FOR INFLUENZA, HAY FEVER, COLD IN THE HEAD.

PRICE \$1.00 Per Bottle

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MANUFACTURERS OF

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STRAND 1" to 15" CIRCUMFERENCE.	CABLE LAY 5" to 15" CIRCUMFERENCE.	4 STRAND 3" to 10" CIRCUMFERENCE.
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Oil Drilling Cables of any size up to 3,000 feet in length.

Prices, Samples and full particulars will be forwarded on application to

Shewan Tomes & Co., General Managers.

Hongkong, April 11, 1911.

501

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JUST ARRIVED FROM JAPAN A FULLY QUALIFIED ARTIST WITH
APPARATUS AND MATERIALS WHICH CAN FINISH
IN AN HOUR

PRICE 2.00 per 3 pcs. for Post Card.

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ENGINEERS and SHIPBUILDERS, BOILER-MAKERS, BRASS and IRON
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Town Office, 48, CONRADSON ROAD CENTRAL, Hongkong. Telephone No. 455.
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Estimates furnished on application.

WONG PING WA, Manager.

Hongkong, April 1, 1912.

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The "COCOA de Luxe"

HIGHEST GRADE

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the market; it fully maintains its high reputa-
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is second to none in any respect whatsoever."
Medical Magazine, March, 1912

The Mark of Purty.

FROM "THE FACTORY IN A GARDEN," BOURNVILLE, ENGL.

CADBURY'S CHOCOLATES

In Tins and Fancy Boxes

Specialty Packed for Export

Hongkong, Dec. 11, 1907.

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WATCHMAKERS & JEWELLERS.

DIAMOND BRACELETS, RINGS, BROOCHES,
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SHIP CAPTAINS ARE REQUESTED TO GIVE US A TRIAL.

FRANCISCO TSE YAT, General Manager.

Hongkong, Aug. 12, 1908.

THE KAILAN MINING
ADMINISTRATION.

KAIPING COAL

Now well-known throughout the East for

STEAM RAISING, FORGING, STEEL MAKING, SHIP'S BUNKERS AND
HOUSEHOLD PURPOSES.

KAIPING COKE

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HIGHEST FIREBRICKS
FIRECLAY,
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PROGRAMMES, CIRCULARS, PAMPHLETS, BOOKS, PROSPER-
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THE CHINA MAIL OFFICE
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European Supervision

Moderate Price

A Natural
RemedyTime was when disease was thought to be due
to the direct influence of evil spirits, and exorcism
and magic were invoked to cast it out.Science has taught us wisdom. The evil
spirits exist still. We call them "Disease
Germs," and they also must be cast out. Once
lodged in the stomach or intestines, fever with
its hallucinations, or biliousness with its aches
and pains, is the result.ENO'S
FRUIT SALTis the approved remedy for driving out disease
germs. Its action is quick and thorough. It
clears the intestines, rouses the torpid liver to new
life, stimulates the mucous membrane to a healthy
action, and cleanses and invigorates the whole
digestive tract.It may be safely taken at any time by young
or old.It is very effective in the early stage of Diarrhoea
by removing the irritating cause.Be prepared for emergencies by always keeping
a bottle in the house.

Prepared only by

A. C. ENO, LTD., "FRUIT SALT" WORKS, LONDON, ENGLAND.
SOLD BY CHEMISTS AND STORES EVERYWHERE.

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SHINOTANI, KISHIDAKE, HOJO,
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Collieries.AGENTS for SAGITO, & ORUHARI
COALS.

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Cables:—AI, ABC 5th Ed., Western Union.

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Co.MANILA: Messrs Macdonay &
Co.SINGAPORE: Messrs Borneo Co.
Ltd.GLASGOW: Messrs A. R. Brown,
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HONGKONG.

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OUR

FARMER HAMS AND BACON.

CANNOT BE EXCELLED.

IF YOU WANT TO GET THE BEST

COME TO US.

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APIOL-STEEL
PILLS

A French Remedy for all ailments
of the digestive system. It is a
powerful and reliable remedy for
all cases of indigestion, consti-
pation, and all other ailments
of the stomach and bowels. It
is a powerful and reliable remedy
for all cases of indigestion, consti-
pation, and all other ailments
of the stomach and bowels.

MARTIN'S
APIOL-STEEL
PILLS

YEW LEE & Co.

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STEVEDOR'S, SHIP-CHANDLERS,
COMPRESSORS and COAL MERCHANTS.15, LEE YUEN STREET, WENT.
Telephone No. 1230.
Hongkong, Oct. 29, 1914 1145

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and

THE RAILWAY-PASSENGERS

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£23,822,188.

I—Authorized Capital £6,000,000

Subscribed Capital £4,500,000

Paid up Capital £2,437,100

II—Fire Funds—£3,900,114

III—Life & Annuity Funds—£18,138,160

Sinking Fund Account—£8,512

£22,561,268

Revenue Fire Branch—£5,567,158

Life and Annuity Branches—£1,973,253

Revenue Marine Department—£262,692

Other Receipts—£40,193

£5,233,312

The Accumulative Funds of the various
Branches are separately invested, and, by
Act of Parliament, are not liable to meet
the claims of the respective Depart-
ments of the Company's Business.SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.
Agents.OYSTERS: Fresh, Fried, or Stewed,
Finest Quality, Supplied to
ALEXANDER & CO.

ON THE HILLS

SMOKE

GARRICK
MIXTURE



THIS HIGH-CLASS MIXTURE IS
OBTAINABLE EVERYWHERE

RIDDLE OF THE SAND
DUNES.

TO MENACE ENGLAND.

Undisputed Possession Desired.

The intensity of the German desire to
possess the sand dunes of the Calais to
Ostend coastline is a problem which has
puzzled the experts. The only explana-
tion given is that they hope therefrom
to menace the coasts of England, but
in what way the menace is to be made
good is left to rumour and the imagination.
May a new layman offer an ex-
planation?

The Germans, of course, have not
wasted thousands of lives in order that
they may pulverise Dover with a gun
which does not exist, though as an item
in the policy of "frightfulness" we
cannot expect this intention to be denied.
The command of one-third of the dis-
tance across the narrow seas would also
not come amiss to them, supposing that
their guns could receive the fire of the
British Fleet. But the Germans assur-
edly have not sacrificed so much to secure
this coast in order that they may sit
upon it and cause us petty annoyance.
They want those sand-dunes now in order
that they may do something with them
in the future—something which will re-
quire weeks of preparation and which
can be done with the greatest hopes of
success only at this one point. The clue
to their efforts is surely in what lies
behind the sand dunes—they want the
undisputed possession of the intricate
system of canals and navigable rivers
which intersect the country behind the
immediate coastline from Calais to the
Dutch frontier.

A JUMPING OFF GROUND.

Those who have read that enthralling
novel "The Riddle of the Sands" will
remember the answer to the riddle—the
secret preparation of a fleet of barges in
the creek between Dorkum and the
mouth of the Ems intended for the in-
vasion of Britain. This was romance,
written in the days when we used to
speculate and quarrel over the possi-
bility of a surprise raid when our fleet
was off its guard. It was in the days
before ships had been torpedoed almost
in our territorial waters. At present,
thanks to the heroism of the Allied
troops, distant Dorkum and its environs
are still the best jumping-off ground
for a German raid, but for fast-bottomed
barges with a hostile fleet in the offing
the advantages of a 24-40 miles voyage
across the Channel, as compared with
one of 300 miles from Dorkum, needs no
demonstration. Not only is it a far
easier undertaking, but it threatens the
vitals of the Empire far more than some
haphazard landing on our east coast.

THE GERMAN FLEET.

Before we dismiss this theory with
scoffs we must remember the German
policy of thoroughness. If genius is an
infinite capacity for taking pains the
Germans have it in a superlative degree.
We may be sure that in the German
archives there is a plan for the invasion
of England mapped out down to the
smallest detail, and who can doubt that
if the first rush to Paris had succeeded
and Northern France had fallen, com-
pletely into German hands, that plan
would have been now in process of ex-
ecution? The fact that its consumma-
tion presupposes the command of the sea
would not prevent the preparations from
being made. The main German fleet
was not constructed to rot in mastery
inactivity on the waters of the Kiel

SAVARESE'S
SANTAL
CAPSULES

PHYSICIANS RECOMMEND THEM
MADE IN LONDON OF ALL CHEMISTS

Canal. It is there ready for use in case
of accident to the British fleet, and it
would have much more chance of being
used if part of our fleet were required
to concentrate in the Straits of Dover.
The very fact that invasion was being
prepared behind the sand-dunes would
add enormously to the responsibilities of
the fleet and to the mental strain on the
population at home. It would also keep
in England thousands of the new troops
whose work would otherwise be with
the Allied forces on the Continent. In
fact, the menace, even if it came to
nothing as in the days of Bonaparte,
would certainly justify our enemy's ex-
penditure of energy upon it.

THE BELGIAN CANAL SYSTEM.

That the Germans are alive to the
importance of the Belgian canal system of
war is shown by many isolated items of
news. We hear of troops and material
transported in barges and of fortifications
designed to defend the Ostend-Bruges-
Ghent-Antwerp Canal (which can carry
vessels of a depth of 14ft.). There are
rumours, too—or it may be intelligent
anticipation—of submarines brought
overland in sections to this waterway.
Moreover, it is quite possible that this
canal has already been used as a haven
of refuge for submarines operating in
the Straits of Dover. Incidentally it is
perhaps worth noting that if Holland
were in German hands submarines and
others of the smaller type of war vessels
could easily slip out of the Ems into
the Zuyder Zee and travel by inland
waterways through Antwerp to Ostend.
Indeed, were the contemplated junction
between the Ems and the Rhine com-
pleted they would be able to come from
their base to the Belgian coast without
using the sea at all.

But to return to the sand-dunes. A
glance at the map will show that the in-
teresting waterways form a collecting
ground of several hundred miles in
length. In this area thousands of barges
could be collected for the great adven-
ture. They could be brought from the
interior by the connecting links, which
spread out fanwise on approaching the
sea, into one great dock, and—what is
most important strategically—they could
on the great "day" take the sea simul-
taneously at five different points.

It must be remembered also that the
type of barge in use on the French and
Belgian canals is not the toy affair which
we see in this country. The canals in
question are built for boats at least 120ft.
long and 18ft. Gin. beam, carrying 300
tons. (The only type of boat in general
use on the canals of England is 70ft.
long and 7ft. beam, carrying not more
than 30 tons.) These 300-ton barges,
unlike our own small craft which dare
not venture even into the Mersey or the
Humber, could be quite safe for a
channel voyage, except in heavy weather.

Their concentration, too, would not be
a matter of great difficulty. Some idea
of their numbers can be gained from
the following figures, representing the
inland waterway traffic at the principal
Belgian harbours in 1907 (it has increas-
ed since, but this is the latest year for
which I have been able to find statistics):
—Bruges, 870,000 tons; Brussels, 2,500,
000 tons; Ghent, 8,800,000 tons; and
Antwerp, 14,770,000 tons. France and
Belgium—unlike our own country—spend
large sums annually on the upkeep of
their waterways. They are maintained
—both waterways and "rolling stock"
—in a high state of efficiency. More-
over, the facilities for transport afforded
by the many well-equipped inland har-
bours must not be lost sight of in re-
viewing the possibilities of invasion by
means of a barge fleet.

But all these things are as yet upon
the knees of the gods. The Germans
have not obtained possession of the coast,
and we hope that they never will. The
facts, however, at least give a plausible
reason for their desire to possess it—
O.T.N.G. in the Manchester Guardian.

THE ALEXANDRA CHIFFON Dress by
Dorothy, F. Farnell, 7, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

WAR NEWS.

PORTUGAL AND THE ALLIES.

Lisbon, Nov. 21.
At the close of to-day's sitting of the
Portuguese Senate, the audience in the
galleries made enthusiastic demonstrations
in favour of the Allies.

EXPULSION OF ALIENS.

London, Dec. 3rd.—The Daily Telegraph
states that the Admiralty has forbidden
Germans to employ aliens. Fifty
hundred men, chiefly Norwegians, Swedes,
and Danes, are affected by the order.
Aliens among the crews of oil steamers
attached to the Admiralty's mercantile
fleet auxiliary, have also been discharged.

CEYLON'S CIVILIAN CONTINGENT.

Rousing March Through London.

Mr. Milward's Contingent had an excel-
lent voyage and enjoyed fine weather until
the Bay of Biscay says a special cable
received by the "Times of Ceylon" on
Dec. 17th. Everything possible was done
by the captain and officers to make the
men comfortable.

The Scotch members entertained the
remainder of the ship's company at a
smoking concert on St. Andrew's Day.
The Contingent arrived in London on
December 18th and went to Scotland Yard
where the members finally decided upon
their dispositions. There was a special
train from Tilbury.

The Contingent was met at Leicester
Square tube station by a band, and
marched in procession to the recruiting
office.

AMUSEMENTS IN NEW YORK.

New York, Nov. 24.

War's effect upon places of amusement
here seems to become less marked as the
conflict progresses, and a more definite
trend is being given to the fortunes of the
Allies. There was a crowded audience at
the Metropolitan Opera, when a
famous company of world stars gave a
finished performance of Mozart's "Die
Zauberflöte." Madame Schumann and Mr.
Schlegel, with Frieda Hempel and Emmy
Destinn were in the leading roles.

Miss Phyllis Nelson Terry made a very
charming and successful American debut in
New York as Violaine Shakspeare's "Twelfth
Night." "How much she reminds one of
Ellen Terry in her younger days" is the
general comment here. "Miss Terry is
come here to conquer," says the "New
York World," and all day tributes to her
personal charm, and her performance is
notable for the blend of buoyancy and
tenderness.

Another welcome visitor to New York is
Harry Lauder, who marked his reap-
pearance in America by singing an Irish song.

THE FIGHTING IN FLANDERS.

Cold in the Morning.

The character of the fighting in Flanders
does not permit of detailed description even
if the military censorship, which has
declared war on words, would permit a full
and frank narrative. There is nothing to
conceal in the way of heroic charges by
cavalry, dashing bayonet attacks, or rapid
counter movements by infantry in mass.
Such things, for which public imagination
craves, are not happening just now.

What is happening is a terrible and
shaking across the dunes, and swirling
up the sands into blinding clouds,
add a taring across the flat marshlands as
though all the invisible gods of the old
thought would were racing in their chariots.
In the trenches along the Western front
the men are huddled close to the mud to
shelter themselves from a wind which is
harder to dodge than shrapnel shells. It
lashes them with a fierce cruelty. In spite
of all the woollen comforters and knitted
vests, made by women's hands at home,
the wind finds its way through to the
bones and marrow of the soldiers, so that
they are numb. At night it is an agony
of cold, preventing sleep, even if men
could sleep, while shells are searching for
them with a cry of death.

NEWSPAPERS AS BATTERY-PLATES.

The gunners have dug pits for themselves,
and when they cease fire for a time crawl
to shelter, smoking through little outlets
in the damp blankets in which they have
wrapped their heads and shoulders. They
bury the bundles of straw round their legs to
keep out the cold, and pack old newspapers
inside their chests as breast plates, and
sweat to keep themselves warm, at least in
imagination.

There is no battlefield in the old idea of
the world. How often must one say this
to people at home who think that a modern
army is encamped in the fields with
bivouac fires and bell tents? The battle
is spread over a wide area of villages and
broken towns and shattered farmhouses,
and great little hamlets yet untouched
by fire or shell. The open roads
are merely highways between these
points of shelter, in which great bodies of
troops are huddled—the internal lines of
communication connecting various parts of
the fighting machine. (Ex.)

The French Government is taking

measures to set up wireless lighthouses
along the coast, and as a contingency for
ordinary lighthouses, each station sends
out flashes every few seconds along with a
characteristic signal. Automatic sending
apparatus is used for the purpose, and it
will run for thirty hours at a time. The
port of Havre is to be equipped shortly
with two such lighthouses.

COUGHING INTO
CONSUMPTION

"Only a Cough" but you stop
while it is ONLY a cough.

WATERBURY'S
METABOLIZED
COD LIVER OIL
COMPOUND

The finest preparation made
for combating severe coughs.

CURES any cough that is
only a cough. Very palatable
OF ALL CHEMISTS.

PRICES: 31/25 and 32/25

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KELLY & MACDONA66, Major Street,
MANCHESTER.

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Quality, Finish, etc.,

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No. 59, The Peak (S. Cameron Villa).

No. 62, The Peak (No. 2 Cameron

Villa). Furnished.

"BEACONSFIELD", Battery Path.

No. 19 BELLIOS TERRACE.

"KIRKENDALL" furnished, No. 122

Plantation Road, Peak.

Small Bungalow adjoining "GLEN-

SHIRE" Barker Road, Peak.

"ROGATE" Austin Road, Kowloon.

From 1st February, 1915.

ROOMS suitable for Offices on the

First Floor of No. 3, Duddell Street.

Apply to

LINDSEY & DAVIS.

Hongkong, Jan. 12, 1915 1027

TO LET.

"GLENLAND WEST, Peak Road,

recently renovated, furnished,

moderate rent.

Apply to

THE CHINA PROVIDENT LOAN AND

MORTGAGE COMPANY LTD.

Hongkong, Nov. 13, 1914. 1192

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FLATS in HUMPHREYS BUILD-

INGS and Nathan Road, Kowloon.

SIX ROOMED HOUSE in Minden

Row, Kowloon.

FOUR ROOMED HOUSES at Kow-

loon.

Apply to

HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE

CO., LTD.

Hongkong, Nov. 12, 1914

TO LET.

FOR TWO GENTLEMEN, or married

couple, a two well furnished

house, Electric Light, Transit and

Board if desired. Upper Level.

Apply to "BREEZY"

U/o "CHINA MAIL" Office.

The Most Refreshing Perfume.
Sweet Lavender!
WATSON'S SPECIALITIES:
Ye Old English Lavender Water.

A Delightful Perfume.
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Fine, Refreshing, Luxurious. For Toilet and Nursery.
Ye Old Mitcham Lavender Soap.

Superfine Quality. An Ideal Soap for Sensitive Skins.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

Chemists by Appointment to H.E. the Governor.
The Hongkong Dispensary and Kowloon Dispensary.

WM. Powell
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ANNUAL SALE

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Proceeding

REDUCTIONS

Ladies' & Children's
GOODS

WM. Powell, Ltd.

THE DIARY.

General Memoranda.

Friday & Saturday, Jan. 15 & 16:—

2.30 p.m.—Auction of Valuable Chinese

Porcelain, Brasses, etc., at Messrs.

Hughes and Brough's.

Tuesday, January 18:—

H.K. Cricket Club v. Civil Service on

C.S. ground.

Tuesday, January 23:—

Races close for the Races.

Thursday, January 30:—

6 p.m.—Garden Fete in the grounds of

the H.K. University.

E. EDWARD DISPENSARY,

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Chemists and Druggists.

EAT REDUCTIONS IN

PRICES.

DESCRIPTIONS ACCURATELY

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to which their reliance upon Prussian
swagger has brought them. Far
better for the rest of Germany had
they turned against their barbarous
province and rent it, for what has it
been to them but an insidious and
destructive parasite. Germany, mis-
understanding Prussia, has also more
fully understood the British Empire
and France. What the Germans—
all Germans evidently—did not know
was that underneath the plastic
appearance of the British Empire was
not weakness, but a strength that was
as adamant, founded upon traditions
of liberty striven for and firmly
established in the way best likely to
make it enduring. But how could a
nation such as the German nation,
composed of masses that are
dragged by a comparatively small
class of military tyrants understand
a nation such as the British
which Macaulay wisely stated is com-
posed of an aristocracy the most
democratic in the world and of a
democracy the most aristocratic. The
Germans, compared with the British,
are a nation of slaves composed of
petty states that until two genera-
tions ago were too unenlightened to
cease quarrelling among themselves
and amalgamate for their common
good. Having at last gathered
together the "German clunk," they
were so pulled up with themselves
that they have since performed such
fantastic tricks before high heaven as
must have made the angels weep.
And of the French nation what they
do they know? How can a nation
such as the German nation understand
the most brilliant intellectual people
of Europe—a nation of true culture
that has ever been foremost in the
acceptance of ideas and their pro-
pagation in the face of any form of
opposition. As little also do the
Germans know of the depths of
national feeling that animates and
advances the vast masses that make
up the great Russian nation. Ger-
many's errors, in short, like Prussian
conceit, are astounding; and until
they realise that they have been the
dupes of Prussian barbarism there is
no hope for them. However, what
they probably cannot do for them-
selves is being done by the Allies, for
slowly but with certainty Prussian
military tyranny is being undermined
and destroyed as a blotch on civiliza-
tion ought to be.

DEATH.
PETERIE—On 10th January, at Muirhead
Colony, 20th, Peterie, N.E. JOHN SMITH
Pat. the father of Thomas Peterie, Editor
of the "South China Morning Post,"
Hongkong. Deeply mourned.—By cable.

Where Germany Has Erred.

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, JAN. 12, 1915.

WHERE GERMANY HAS
ERRED.

As time passes the more certain
ought to be those belonging to the
Allies and those sympathizing with
them regarding the justice of the
cause that has impelled the Allies to
oppose the tyranny of the Germans
and those foolish enough to be mis-
guided by the arrogant and ambitious
tyrants. As we have pointed out in
this column on many occasions, the
Germans, sedulously fostered by the
military swank and swagger of
Prussia, have been compelled to
prepare for a generation to overcome
all opposition to the last for domina-
tion that is the most potent part of
the swaggering Prussian. Left to
themselves, the masses of the Ger-
mans, we are inclined to believe,
would have been content to live the
peaceful and industrious lives of the
Germany that has attained to so
honourable a position in the arts of
civilization. Unhappily for them,
they have allowed themselves to be
ruled by one province of their
country—a province wholly en-
grossed in the arts of war—not
the arts of war for defensive
purposes, which is legitimate enough,
but for destructive purposes—to rid
them to achieve their arrogant and
fiendish ambition. Such is Prus-
sia—a Province of swashbucklers
barbarians with merely the slightest
vestige of genuine civilized feeling in-
fluencing them. Bismarck himself ad-
mitted that the Prussians were bar-
barians; and whatever doubt there
may have been on that point has
surely long since been removed by the
actions of the Germans in Belgium,
where at Louvain, Brussels, Antwerp
and elsewhere they have followed
Prussian barbarism. There Germany
has erred egregiously, for in doing so
they have raised the voice of the
civilized world against them. In erred
thus Germany has taken as fatal a
step as when she allowed the bellicose
province of Prussia to dictate to her
as to what was and was not the true
attitude for Germany to adopt. The
Prussians, with a conceit colossal in its
height and depth, postulated to an
amused world that their ideas of
civilization, their ideas of culture,
their profound reflections on
sociological evolution, were the only
ones that jumped with the true spirit
of progress. The British Empire and
the French Republic were decadent,
the Prussians were sunk in abysmal
ignorance; therefore the enlightened
Prussians must rid the world of them
and set the pan-Germanic ideals upon
such a pedestal that would lead to
the regeneration of the world. The
funnies of the Germans, simple-minded
folk, harkened to the voice of the
swaggerer and therein erred, for with
certainty, if but slowly, they are
losing all that their well-earned in-
dustry brought them, which, together
with their colonies, will never come
back to them. Such is the position

LOSS OF THE P. & O. S.S. "NILE"

SUNK IN THE INLAND SEA.

News reached the Colony telegraphi-
cally last night of the loss of the P. &
O. intermediate steamer Nile in the
Inland Sea.
No details of the accident have yet
come to hand, but it is satisfactory to
know that no loss of life has occurred,
all the passengers and crew having been
saved by the Japanese steamer Fukujin
Maru.
The first intimation of the disaster
reached the Mitsuhashi station in the
Inland Sea by wireless from the Fukujin
Maru, and the Japanese Post Office offi-
cially transmitted the news to the Hong-
kong agent of the Company, the Hon.
Mr. E. A. Hewitt, C.M.G., who imme-
diately showed a "China Mail" repre-
sentative the message, which reads:
"Your steamer Nile sunk. Crew and pas-
sengers saved. Will arrive tomorrow
morning at Kobe."
In the absence of particulars of the
accident it is conjectured that the steamer
either went ashore in a fog or struck an
unmarked rock. Whatever happened she
appeared to have sunk fairly rapidly, for
a Hongkong relative of one of the officers
received a cable, yesterday, asking for clothes
and money to be sent to him at once.
Mr. Hewitt informs us that there were
no Hongkong passengers on board.
The steamer left Hongkong on January
11, was due at Kobe on the 12th and
should have left that port on the 10th.
The Nile was a 3,000-ton steamer,
built by Messrs. Caird and Co., Greenock, in
1906 for the P. & O. Co. She was,
of course, well-known in Hongkong,
where she had called regularly for many
years.—Ed.

THE CLAIM AGAINST THE GREEN ISLAND CEMENT CO.

Mr. Eldon Potter, counsel for plaintiffs,
commenced before the High Court to-
day the first address in the action be-
tween the Man Shing Lee firm of ship
builders and the Green Island Cement
Company which has occupied the Chief
Justice in the Supreme Court for some
days. Plaintiff's claim was for \$3,816 for
work done and materials supplied on the
defendant's company's steamship "Cling
Chow," and the defence pleaded was that
defendants never employed the Man Shing
Tung Yick, whom they paid for the work.
Witnesses for the defence spoke to the
plaintiff having been introduced to Capt.
Arthur, defendants' marine superintendent,
as the Tung Yick's foreman, but Mr. Potter
contended that in his address this afternoon
that they had mistaken him for Wong Lee,
who was actually Tung Yick's foreman.
Assuming that plaintiff did stand by while
he was introduced as the Tung Yick com-
pany's foreman it would be merely evidence
of holding out, and this had not been
pleaded by defendants. It would not be
at all extraordinary for a Chinese to stand
by and pass no remark in such cir-
cumstances.

Shipping on the coast continues good
and rates are being well maintained espe-
cially in the south where the demand for
tonnage is greater than the supply, says
"Shipping and Engineering," Shanghai.
For New York, via Suez and Panama, cargo
is also plentiful and the five vessels on the
berth, up to the end of January, are
reported to be fully booked up. Liners in
the home trade are picking up excep-
tionally good cargoes, including large quantities
of merchandise which used to go in General
bottoms. The "Conard" liner Panama,
which arrived at Glasgow in November on
charter for the Anchor Line, had the largest
cargo which has ever been brought to the
Clyde from New York.

A CONTESTED SIGNA- TURE

A MONEY-LENDING CASE.

An action in which the opinion of a
student of handwriting was taken came
before the Pundit Judge in the Summary
Court this morning. An Indian money-
lender named Oyager Singh sued two
youths J. V. Mendoza and R. V. Men-
doza to recover \$500 said to have been
lent on I.O.U.'s which defendants denied
having signed.
It was mentioned during the case that
R. V. Mendoza is not now in the Colony.
Mr. C. A. S. Russ (of Mr. J. H.
Gardiner's office) who represented the
plaintiff at the last hearing called Mr.
E. R. Dovey of the Government Analyst's
office who makes a study of handwriting
to give his opinion on the contested docu-
ments. The hearing was adjourned to
allow Mr. Dovey to make a minute
examination of all the documents pro-
duced. To-day he said he was of opinion
after an examination in which he took
scores of measurements, that the
suspected documents could not have
been written by R. V. Mendoza or by
an unknown third person. All the evi-
dence was against him being an attempted
forgery, and he was of opinion that it
was written by J. V. Mendoza. The
probabilities in favour of this opinion
were over a million to one. Forgery was
comparatively easy to detect, but the
difficulties were increased if the forger
was an expert.
In answer to Mr. G. K. Hall Deighton
(for the defence) the witness repeated
his opinion that the contested I.O.U.'s
were in the same handwriting as the other
I.O.U.'s which J. V. Mendoza admitted
having signed. He admitted that an
expert could not positively state that
two documents were written by the same
hand, but he qualified this by the state-
ment that he could say that the chances
were a million to one against their being
different.
His Lordship observed that it amount-
ed to this: He had the evidence of the
money-lender that he lent the money
and that defendant signed the document,
the evidence of defendant who said that
he knew nothing about it, and the evi-
dence of Mr. Dovey who expressed the
opinion that the document was in the
handwriting of J. V. Mendoza.
In his address Mr. Brutton submitted
that plaintiff's conduct in this case was
peculiar inasmuch as when he commenced
an action against J. V. Mendoza last June
to recover \$500 he did not mention that
this sum of \$500 was owing. If this
amount had been owing he would have
sued for the two sums together.
His Lordship observed that Indians did
not always sue at one time for the whole
amount owing but for some occult reason
kept a bunch of I.O.U.'s up their sleeves.
Mr. Brutton thought the evidence
pointed to the fact that there was a con-
siderable sum of money owing by R.
V. Mendoza to plaintiff, and he having
gone away plaintiff looked round to see
how he could get the return of his money.
J. V. Mendoza, the small boy had paid
before, and plaintiff probably thought he
would pay again.
"Would this money be lent to a boy
15 years of age?" Mr. Brutton asked.
"Would any money-lender lend a boy of
15 \$500?" The whole of the probabili-
ties were against the plaintiff. Here was
a boy earning no salary, and living with
his mother and yet the money-lender said
he would look to him for repayment and
take his signature.
His Lordship remarked that one did
not always know what was in the mind
of a money-lender.
Mr. Brutton submitted that taking the
evidence as it stood without the evidence
of the expert his Lordship could believe
the story of defendant that he never bor-
rowed the money. Mr. Dovey said that
no expert could positively say two writ-
ings were by the same hand. There was
no evidence at all regarding R. V. Men-
doza's signature. It was not likely that
J. V. Mendoza would have put in docu-
ments bearing his admitted signature for
the other side to make use of against him
if he had signed the I.O.U.
Mr. Russ also addressed the Court.
His Lordship, in awarding judgment
for plaintiff, said it seemed to him that
the evidence of plaintiff and defendant
neutralized each other. The expert had
gone into the matter at great length and
he did not think he could refuse to be
guided by him. He had explained his
system and said that the probabili-
ties were a million to one that defendant
signed the note and he did not see how
one could get over that. He was quite
willing that an order for instalments
should be made.
His Lordship eventually made an order
for instalments of \$2 a month costs to
be paid by arrangement between the two
solicitors.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

The Lungkat Output on the 10th inst.

was 204 tons.

Three dead bodies have been re-
moved to the Public Mortuary from the
San Shui Po district. In each case, it
is reported, death was due to natural
causes.

A couple living at 3, Elgin
Street, has reported to the Police that
some person who entered his house by
forcing the bolt of the back door, stole
clothing and money to the value of \$200.

It is understood that the ice-breaker
now being built by the Shanghai Dock and
Engineering Company for service at Vlad-
ivostok will be one of the largest in the
world and will be equipped with the most
modern appliances for breaking a path
through thick ice.

The China Navigation Company's
steamer Chienkang, Captain P. H. Cowan,
arrived here on her first voyage on Decem-
ber 28 and left again for Hankow on the
following morning. In appearance she
resembles the Company's steamer Chuan
but, with her sister ship the Chienkang,
was built at the Taikeo Dockyards, Hong-
kong—"S. and E." Shanghai.

Mr. Dorman Fuller, the Cathedral
organist, gave a recital at St. John's last
evening and had the assistance of Mr.
C. H. P. Hay, who sang with nice expres-
sion Mendelssohn's recitatives and airs "Draw
Near," "All Ye People," and "I Go On My
Way." Mr. Fuller's organ solos, which he
rendered in his usual masterly style, were
Pasacaglia (Bach), Prayer and Credo Song
(Gottmann), Watchman's Song (Greig),
Credo, Dream of Gerontius (E. Elgar) and
Puccini (Wilson).

A collision occurred in the Red Sea
on November 8 between the steamers
Daron Innardale and African Monarch,
homeward bound from the Far East, that
resulted in the sinking of the Daron
Innardale. The collision took place about
100 miles north of Zebeldere and the
African Monarch, which was damaged,
managed to reach Port Said, where a
survey was held. The Salvage Association
reported that little damage had been sus-
tained by the cargo of the African Monarch.

There were four Hongkong people who
did not know Meitz, the Hon. Mr. E. A.
Hewitt's daughter, who died last night at
her remarkable age, for a dog, of 12 years.
Formerly owned by the Austrian Consul
in Shanghai, she passed into the possession
of Mr. Hewitt some eleven years
ago, and when the new muzzling order
came into force set the fashion in the
new familiar humane muzzles, which were
introduced into the Colony by her master
and were adopted by most people who
are for the welfare of their pets.

The ice-breaker Mellung, which left
Shanghai on December 17 in command of
Captain O'Kane for Tientsin, arrived there
after an uneventful passage on December
21. At Tientsin she was met by the
officials of the Haiho Conservancy who
went up to Tientsin in the ship and were
delighted with the easy manner in which
she cut her way through seven inches of
ice, making the journey from Shanghai to
Tientsin in three and half hours.
The vessel is the largest ice-breaker in
the world, 12,000 tons in length and 300
feet in breadth. She is fitted with a large
funnel which, when the vessel's bow rests
on thick ice without breaking it, can be
lifted in 30 seconds and emptied in the same
time, thus enabling her to pass through ice
which is too thick to be broken by the power
of her engines.

While coming alongside the Kinleymen
winches on December 31 the C.M. steamer
Anping, which was in ballast, was blown
by the strong E. wind into the wharf,
forcing the dredger which was at work
there and sinking two mud scows. Her
stem also forced the bow of the Heinyu,
which was lying at the wharf, damaging
her hull and one of the after masts.
Beyond some rails bent on her forecastle
head, the Heinyu sustained no damage,
while the dredger of the dredger was
damaged—"S. and E." Shanghai.

EVERY young child is susceptible to
croup. Don't wait until this dreadful
disease attacks your little one before you
prepare for it. It comes in the night when
children's shops are usually closed, and this
alone should be a warning. Get and keep
Chamberlain's Cough Remedy on hand. It
never fails, acts quickly and is absolutely
harmless. For sale by all Chemists and
Storekeepers.

DO YOU COUGH?
DON'T restrain the fine membrane of
your throat in trying to dislodge the
phlegm. Chamberlain's Cough Remedy
will accomplish this for you, and cure the
cold that is causing it. For sale by all
Chemists and Storekeepers.

SPORTING.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

HONGKONG F.C. STAFF AND DEPART-
MENTS.

The Hongkong F.C. will play the Sui
and Departments on the Club ground at
Happy Valley on Wednesday, play to
commence at 4.45 p.m. sharp. The club
will be represented by R. C. Farlow; A.
Hamilton and M. Wilson; Whitmarsh,
Stewart, and W. B. Rogers; N. V.
Croucher, J. Wood, J. Fraser, J. Shalk,
and P. W. A. Wilkie. Those unable to
play are requested to inform the Captain
as early as possible.

HONGKONG FOOTBALL LEAGUE.

The following matches are arranged for
the current week:
Wednesday: Queen's College v. St.
Joseph's College, Club ground 3.0 p.m.
Reference: Mr. F. W. Eager, Confucians
v. University, Navy Ground 4.15 p.m.
Reference: Mr. A. Wilson.
Saturday: R.G.A. v. Navy, Mill Ground
4.15 p.m., Reference: Mr. F. W. Wright.
Confucians v. Lusitania, Navy Ground 2.45
p.m., Reference: Mr. E. Tyler. Queen's
College v. Victoria Reserve, Mill Ground
2.45 p.m., Reference: Mr. F. W. Eager.

LEAGUE TABLE TO DATE.

DIVISION I.	P.	W.	L.	D.	Pts.
R.G.A.	3	3	0	3	4
Navy	1	2	2	4	4
Club	4	1	2	1	3
Police	4	0	1	3	3

DIVISION II.

P.	W.	L.	D.	Pts.
St. Joseph's College	2	2	0	4
Jan Leong	3	2	1	4
Victoria Reserve	2	1	0	4
Diocesan	3	1	1	3
Queen's College	2	0	1	1
Confucians	2	0	1	1
University	1	0	1	0
Lusitania	1	0	1	0

PRIVATE BUOYS AND MOORINGS.

The Chamber of Commerce has received
the following letter from the Hongkong
Government with reference to the above:—
Colonial Secretary's Office,
Hongkong, 2nd Dec. 1915.
Sir,—I am directed to acknowledge the
receipt of your letter of the 19th ultimo
protesting on behalf of the Committee of
the Hongkong General Chamber of
Commerce against the acquisition by
Government of the private moorings in the
harbour for ocean going vessels, and
suggesting an alternative scheme.

2. In reply I am to state that the sug-
gested compromise is impracticable since
it would render impossible the classification
and co-ordination of moorings, upon which
the success of the scheme proposed by the
Government depends.

3. Under this scheme very little
signalling will be required. Masters of
vessels will know what anchorage they
have to proceed to, and the particular
buoys assigned to them can be easily
signalled from Green Island or Cape Collinson,
either of which must be passed at
close distance, and even marked by the
House flags of the agents or owners of the
vessels. Moreover many ocean going
steamers make use of pilots on entering
the port. These can be instructed before-
hand.

4. The estimates of the Government
relating to the cost of the scheme are
based on the advice of practical men of
experience. It is true that the expenses
of certain shipping firms may be slightly
increased, but on the other hand
those of other firms will probably be
diminished, and in any event the
accommodation of the port will be much
improved. The Government is confident
that the adoption of the scheme is
likely to attract, rather than to dis-
courage, an increasing use of the port by
ocean going steamers.

5. A copy of your letter under reply is
being sent to the Secretary of State for the
Colonies.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
(Sgd) CLAUD SEYMOUR,
Colonial Secretary.

"BELGIAN FLEIADIES."

Masterlinck's Appeal.

Mr. Maurice Masterlinck, in the light
of what has happened to Louvain,
Malines, Tournai, Liege, Dinant,
Sleipport and Ypres, suggests that the
Allies should appeal to the United States
and Italy to stop the destruction of
Ghent, Bruges, Brussels, and Antwerp,
which he beautifully calls the Belgian
Fleisades.

Can you, he asks the neutral Powers,
stand aside and see a corner of the earth
where any stone some of the world's
choicest treasures destroyed? The most
heroic armies have done their best to
defend it. The enemy is about to re-
pass through it and who can doubt that
he will continue to devastate everything
that lies in his path. Italy, at least,
owes us this much: And as for America,
it surely represents better than any other
nation, the future of all races. These
two nations must save one of the con-
secrated territories the world cannot
afford to lose.

We learn that the way, instead of
injuring Clyde trade, is really benefiting it
in certain directions. The cutting out of
German commerce is beginning to have its
effect, while good deal of business which
would have gone to the East Coast in ordi-
nary circumstances is being diverted.

Now that the North Sea is closed, these
diversions will naturally become more
numerous.

SCOTTISH SPORT.
(From Our Own Correspondent.)
EDINBURGH, Dec. 3.
ASSOCIATION LEAGUE.
Scoring in the Scottish Football League
was heavy. 42 goals being registered. With
the Heart of Mid-Lothian and Celtic both
winning, there was no change in the posi-
tion of leaders. Hearts showed much better
football than Hamilton Academicals in all
departments, and their combined play was
really good. Looking to some of their
performances this season, Dunbarton dis-
appointed against Celtic, the "Lishmen
winning handsomely. Rangers had quite an
easy victory over Third Lanark, and Ayr
United unexpectedly dropped a point to
Queen's Park.

SCOTTISH LEAGUE—FIRST DIVISION.
Hamilton Academicals; 1; Hearts 3.
Hibernians; 4; Partick Thistle, 1.
Raiders; 1; Dundee, 1.
Dunbarton; 1; Celtic, 4.
Rangers; 3; Third Lanark, 0.
Partick; 0; Motherwell, 1.
Kilmarnock; 5; Aberdeen, 2.
Greenock Morton; 4; Arbroath, 1.
Queen's Park; 1; Ayr United, 1.
Clyde; 1; St. Mirren, 2.

SECOND DIVISION.
Leith; 5; St. Bernard's, 0.
Dunfermline Athletic; 3; Johnstone, 1.
Aberdeen; 3; Vale of Leven, 1.
Dundee Hibernians; 2; Cowdenbeath, 2.
Albion Rovers; 2; Clydebank, 2.

ABOUT.
Fettes are the School team of the year,
and bid fair to carry off the Champ. ship.
Fettes, 20; Merchiston, 0.
Glas. High School, 20; Royal High
School, 0.
Edin. Academy, 13; Watson's, 6.
Glas. Academy, 15; Stewart's, 3.

HONGKONG AND SHANG- HAI BANK DIVIDEND.

We are officially authorised to state that
subject to audit, the Directors of the
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation
will recommend at the forthcoming
meeting—
Dividend of £2.5/- per
share. Subject to deduc-
tion of 5 shillings (10% of Income Tax).
per share.
And carry forward about \$93 lacs.

FRENCH MAIL IN COLLISION.

Cordillere Damaged.

The Messageries Maritimes steamer
Cordillere and the Butterfield & Swire s.s.
Hyson have been somewhat severely
damaged as the result of an accident in the
Inland Sea.
The boats collided in a fog, the Cordillere
cutting into the Hyson just by her
anchore and damaging her own as well as
the other vessel's bows.
It is understood that repairs to the
Hyson will take at least a month to carry
out, while the Cordillere, which was
scheduled to leave Hongkong for Europe
to-day, will be delayed about a fortnight.

SANITARY BOARD.

At a meeting of the Sanitary Board to-
day, held this afternoon a letter will be read
from the Government regarding a report
from the Committee appointed to consider
the best means of dealing with the present
unsatisfactory condition of certain lanes and
passages which are used by two or more
tenants. The letter is as follows:—
"I am directed to acknowledge the re-
ceipt of your letter dated December 10, in
which you forward a copy of the resolution
adopted at a meeting of the Board on
December 15 and to inform you that the
conditions of Section 29 of the
Public Health and Buildings Ordinances
and the sub-section recommended by the
Select Committee of the Board will be
considered when the next amendment of
the Ordinances is contemplated."
Mr. F. B. L. Bowley (minutes): This
is not satisfactory, as it may mean a
postponement for years.
The Medical Officer of Health (Dr.
Clarke) (minutes): I don't think there is any
loss of a postponement for years. There is an
accumulation of small amendments which
are sure to be taken in hand at no distant
date (perhaps after the war is over).

THE ROBBERY AT LING WAN MONASTERY.

Additional details from the Au Tau
police station point to the fact that the
robbery at the Ling Wan Monastery, at
Chung Shan, was committed by eight
men armed with revolvers, choppers, and
iron bars. A woman named Wong Lai
Ching, living at the monastery, is said to
have been awakened in her sleep by the
men who rushed into her room and forced
her to declare the whereabouts of her
money. They bound her with pieces of
string and locked her in a room with two
other women. The robbers then gathered
in money and jewellery and after
remaining in the house for about half an
hour they left in the direction of Tan Wan.
All they left behind as clues were three
shoes and some string.

OWNERS OF UNMUZZLED DOGS FINED.

Mr. Geo. Hastings, Bluff Path, the Peak,
was summoned before Mr. Hazland this
morning for allowing his dog to be at large
at 1

BY TELEGRAPH.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail)

TWO BATTALIONS OF GERMAN
MANS SEVERELY PUNISHED.RUSSIANS DEFEATING THE
ENEMY ON THE VISTULA.AMERICA AND THE BRITISH REPLY TO
THEIR NOTE

GERMAN AEROPLANES ATTEMPT TO APPROACH PARIS.

Jan. 12, 3.15 a.m.
A Paris *communiqué* states that there is no change in the situation. Two German aeroplanes attempted to approach Paris, but French aircraft repulsed them.

THE DURATION OF THE WAR.

Jan. 12, 3.15 a.m.
Mrs. Parker, Lord Kitchener's sister, opening a club for soldiers' wives in London, said that from what she could gather from occasional chats with her brother she thought the war would last a good bit longer and that more men would be needed.

THE STRUGGLE IN FRANCE AND BELGIUM.

London, Jan. 11, 2.15 a.m.
The evening *communiqué* issued at Paris says:—
In Champagne last night two German counter-attacks were repulsed north of Verdun and north of Douaumont.
In Argonne two slight German attacks—at Fontaine Madame and St. Hubert—failed.
There was a lively cannonade in the direction of Hill 203, west of Bourlon, and along the Meuse river.
There were no attacks on the rest of the front and the night was calm.

TWO BATTALIONS OF GERMAN
MANS SEVERELY PUNISHED.

Jan. 11, 5.30 p.m.
A Paris *communiqué* states that to the north of Verdun we defeated by counter-attacks and made progress, capturing 200 metres of trenches. The enemy made a strenuous endeavour to re-capture a redoubt to the north of Beausjour and attacked with two battalions, the second in close formation. Both were repulsed with the severest punishment. Elsewhere our front has been maintained.
There has been a heavy snowfall in the Vosges.
Some shells fell at Oldham and Hill 425.

THE FIGHTING ON THE VISTULA.

Germans Driven Back With Great Losses.

Jan. 11, 5.25 p.m.
A Petrograd *communiqué* states that the Germans night and day attempted to attack our first line on the left bank of the Vistula but were repulsed. The Germans who attacked reached our entanglements to the east of Skerwice and began shouting "Don't fire on your own men." The Russians, however, were not deceived and poured a murderous fire and then counter-attacked, driving the Germans back with great losses.
We have maintained contact with the enemy in Galicia.

GREAT BRITAIN'S REPLY TO THE AMERICAN NOTE.

Press Comments.

London, Jan. 11.
The papers are confident that Sir Edward Grey's reply will be favourably received in the United States, and will convince the mass of Americans that the grievances have no solid foundation and clear the way for a full and complete agreement. They emphasise that it is characterised by the same friendly yet frank and practical spirit which marked the American Note.

The "Morning Post," while commenting in a similar strain on the conditions of the Government's abandonment of the old practice of consenting all enemy goods on neutral ships, says every pound of food and raw material entering Germany will proportionately prolong the war. Why deal tenderly, it asks, with the trade of Germany who has dealt so ruthlessly with the property and food of civilians in Belgium, France and Poland. The Allies have already been injured too much by such relaxations in deference to neutral interests. Further relaxations would be intolerable.

The "Daily Chronicle" also, in a more moderate tone, remarks that in view of the figures quoted, the public are bound to ask not whether the Navy has interfered too much, but whether it has interfered enough.

AMERICAN OPINION.

London, Jan. 11, 4.25 p.m.
A telegram from New York states that Mr. Bryan says that he desires to postpone any comment on Sir Edward Grey's reply until the full documents are received. High Government officials, however, regard the tone as entirely friendly and believe that discussions in the future will be carried on in the same vein and that the controversy will now resolve itself not so much as a matter of principle but as the actual necessities of the case might suggest. Regarding copper, Great Britain will make more effective arrangements with neutrals and contiguous belligerents.
The reply, on the whole, is regarded as satisfactory, though the State Department will offer figures combating some of Sir Edward Grey's.

GERMAN AEROPLANES FLY OVER THE CHANNEL.

London, Jan. 11, 6.15 a.m.
The "Times" states that sixteen German aeroplanes were seen flying over the Channel yesterday morning, evidently intending to make a raid on England, but, owing to the weather conditions which prevailed, they turned towards Dunkirk.

THIRTY GERMAN BOMBS DROPPED ON DUNKIRK.

London, Jan. 11, 3.55 a.m.
A Dunkirk telegram states that a dozen German aeroplanes flew over the town and neighbouring communes on Sunday and dropped about thirty bombs.
Owing to the precautions taken, the casualties were few and the damage not very important.

BY TELEGRAPH.

(British Foreign Office Telegrams.)

RUSSIANS BOMBARD SINOPE.

It is officially announced at Constantinople that Russian warships bombarded Sinope and sank all vessels in harbour.

OPERATIONS IN SOUTH AFRICA.

It is officially announced at Pretoria that the Union Forces occupied Schietdrift on the 5th inst., having five wounded. The Germans fled across the Orange River.

SERBIANS ROUT AN AUSTRIAN FORCE.

An official statement published at Nish says that an Austrian Force which occupied an island near Belgrade were surprised and routed by Serbians who took about 50 prisoners.

GERMANS REPULSED IN THE CAMEROONS.

Paris, Jan. 9.
A Havre telegram states that the Germans made a violent attack on Edele, in the Cameroons, but they were repulsed with very heavy losses. Our losses were trifling.

SCOTTISH LETTER.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Edinburgh, December 3.
ST. ANDREW'S DAY.
The Festival of St. Andrew was observed very quietly in Scotland. It was "Scottish Day" in most of the cities and towns, and collections were made to provide comforts for the Scottish regiments at the front. Memorial and intercessory services were very generally held on the Sunday. In London the St. Andrew's Festival of the Royal Scottish Corporation, however, was one of the largest and most buoyant gatherings ever held. Two factors contributed to its success: it was the 25th anniversary of the foundation, and Lord Rosebery was the chairman and orator of the evening. Lord Rosebery has spoken with greater fervour, his speech was not without its playful passages, but it was dominated by stern emotion. On his right hand at Lord Rosebery of Fife, on his left Lord Kinnear, a Scotch Peer whose eldest son has died for their country. In a singular moving passage Lord Rosebery spoke of their great bereavement. Yet even in this hour of unexampled tragedy found no cause for public sorrow, no reason for lowering the flag or putting up the shutters. "We are all dining proudly to-night," cried his Lordship, "never were we more proud of being Scotch, and never more proud of belonging to the British Empire." From every British land we heard the steady tramp of armed men marching to support our meek flag, and all the principles dear to the Empire—liberty, honour, and public faith. He looked forward a year hence to the time, "When the hurly-burly is done, when the battle's lost and won, and they would pay tribute again to St. Andrew—happy the gates which open to the complete triumph of our arms and the vindication of public law in Europe. The racist of the speeches came from Sir George Reid, the Australian High Commissioner, a breezy, roly-poly man who is not afraid to joke about his dunlop figure or his fondness for dining out. Lord Rosebery chaffed him gently on his lost opportunities in never having attended the banquet of the Corporation. "I possess a figure," Sir George retorted, "which becomes familiar at first sight, and it gives me no gleam of pleasure to reflect that this is the 25th festival and the first at which I have been present." Keeping up the joke, Lord Rosebery, who spoke again later, described Sir George as "an Antipodean flower which I would hold to my bosom if it were humanly possible."

THE WAR AND TRADE.

"Quite good now" is the encouraging phrase used by Professor W. Smart after examining the trade reports for the first three months of the war. This is all the more satisfactory because the learned Professor of Political Economy in Glasgow University took a rather gloomy view of the earlier weeks of August. "I am glad to think," he writes, "that I quite overrated the greatness in the change in demand caused by the war, and quite underrated the power of capital to adapt itself to the new conditions. It is not so much demand that has suffered severely, but the supply of the demand. One illustration of this truth will suffice. Cigarettes and chocolates are cut down by the patriot who stays at home, but he lavished them on the gallant lads in the trenches. That rather new-fangled expression, the change in demand, can be put as crisply and clearly. All over, the amount of unemployment among skilled workers is less than the average of the last ten years. Only one serious industry has suffered severely—the fishing industry. The great thermometer of working class prosperity is furnished by the co-operative stores, and from a statement by the Scottish Co-operative Wholesale Society it appears that for the week ending November 11, as compared with the corresponding week in 1913, while there is a trifling decline in the drapery sales and a more serious one in the furniture sales the Glasgow grocery sales are £29,888 against £20,782, an increase of 5 per cent. The deduction to be drawn from this is that the working classes are earning and spending very much as usual."

THE INDIAN CONTINGENT.
I believe that the coming of the Indian Contingent to fight for us is of the highest political importance, and I am sure that the kindness that they receive will further strengthen the bonds that bind their brave and loyal hearts to the King-Emperor. This is the considered conclusion of Sir Andrew Fraser, late Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, after a visit to the Indian wounded in an hospital in the New Forest. He writes to the "Scotsman" that the Indian wounded are not downhearted, but keen and plucky as possible. "I did not hear a murmur or see a sign of complaint; but I saw the tears running down the cheeks of a very little Gurkha as he told me of his Colonel having been struck down and several of the European officers killed. I went into a ward full of Indian officers—Sahbadar Major, some Subhaddars, and some Jamadars—fine, handsome, brave men, with strong hearts and kindly faces; some of them well on in years, and with memories of our frontier wars. It was to them a different warfare to which they had now come. They spoke regretfully of the much larger number of quick-firing weapons possessed by the Germans, and of the wounds and death that came from afar. They wanted more hand-to-hand fighting. But they had no doubt as to the issue. They had tales to tell of German methods of warfare, which they utterly repudiated, and they said, 'We have come to show what we can do for the Empire, and to make ourselves a name with the white soldiers of the King, and we will never let go. Through the favour of God we must win.' I said to one of them, 'It is well indeed that you have come to stand shoulder to shoulder with us,' and he said 'Yes, but we have a lot of kindness called us brothers, but now there is brotherhood indeed.' And his brother officers spoke out their own currency. I told them of the letter I had seen from a brave Indian Prince, saying that, as he was now an old man, death must be his lot, and that he hoped it would find him on the field of battle. An old Rajput Sahbadar said, 'So we all believe; if a Rajput dies on the field of battle he goes straight to Paradise; if he dies on his bed, he has a chance.' A Baluchi officer replied, 'Nay, but we are better off than it is good to die fighting; but it is better to live and fight. They thought, most of them, that in the interest of King and country, they must be ready to die; but the important thing was to fight well. It was quaint to hear those wounded warriors discussing the matter quite philosophically on their hospital beds."

THE KILT AT THE FRONT.

How striking and almost paradoxical sentiments (as some might think) play upon an Empire's struggle for existence is shown by the persistence of the Highland kilt and bonnet, writes Mr. Neil Munro, the Scottish novelist, in the *Glasgow News*, as the result of his experiences in Flanders. They alone of the British soldiers' uniforms, he writes, refuse to be shaken. A costume practically obsolete in Scotland for a hundred and seventy years, so far as civilian life is concerned, the kilt, for reasons of sentiment and romance alone, is more than ever today the fighting gear of Scotland, and there are far more men in tartan than at any period of Celtic history. There are, it is true, many gallant trooper regiments from Scotland, but the kilted corps are, rightly or wrongly, the most renowned and popular, and by far the most easily recognisable. Doubtless the Scot could fight as well in breeches as in the kilt, but the latter is at a premium; its wearers have the comfort of reflecting that it costs the Government much more for tailoring, and it is almost the only visible concession over the kilt that Army makes to the sentiment of old nationality, and that its checks are glorified by the stories of countless battlefields. Yet over thirty years ago the kilt was nearly lost to Scotland. When Mr. Childers, a Secretary for War introduced the system of "kilted" regiments, he was probably aware of the kilt but for the indignant protests of Scotsmen at a meeting in Stafford House, when they kissed the dirt and swore to maintain the tartan. It is vastly pleasing to the "kilties" in Flanders to think that the kilt is not to be razed to the ground, with a universal impression in the native mind that the "jupe" is the peculiar badge of the British corps d'élite. For his English and Irish comrades he is simply "Jock." All men who wear the kilt are, in a sense, a different breed from "Tommy." The story goes among themselves, and seems to be confirmed by casualty statistics, that wherever the fight was hottest the tartan was brought on. I have come on chieftains making up their "loot" of wounded. "Whose's Jock?" they asked. It has become a superstition that no ambulance car is lucky or its complement complete without its Scotsman. Some time ago there was an English journalist's story that the kilt proved an inconvenient garb for trenches. That did not bear a moment's investigation. Admittedly unsuitable for banks and warehouses, the kilt, as the wearers wear, is an ideal dress for warfare. Its plenteous pockets, for which the trousers of the modern soldier are ill adapted, are in muddy trenches knees quite bare and hardened to the weather, like the face, are far more pleasant to the owner than knees with clammy branches on them. The glengarry bonnet, in all but blazing sunshine, is perhaps the best head-gear in the British Army.

CURE THAT COUGH.

WHEN you have a troublesome cough, it does not mean that you have contracted it, but that your lungs are going to have it, but it does mean that your lungs are threatened, and it is just as well to be on the safe side and take Chamberlain's Cough Remedy before it is too late. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

SOMETHING TO REMEMBER.

IN buying a cough medicine for children, bear in mind that Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is the best for colds, croup and whooping cough, and that it contains no harmful drugs. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

WAR NEWS.

GERMAN SPIES IN ENGLAND.

Communication by Code Advertisement.

According to the "Petrograd Courier," the authorities in Great Britain have now ascertained the whereabouts of about 6,000 German spies, and the movements of all are being closely followed by a staff of men specially established to deal with espionage. Correspondence between them being under surveillance, they adopted an ingenious means of intercourse, that of using the advertisement columns of the London daily newspapers. The frequent appearance of somewhat peculiarly worded "advertisements" led the authorities to make special investigations, the result being the discovery of a well-organized system of communication covering the whole of Great Britain.

ACTION AGAINST A JAPANESE
CHIEF OFFICER.

The chief officer of the s.s. Komogata Maru, a Japanese named S. Marjiri, was charged before Mr. Wood this afternoon with the theft of about twenty tons of coal, the property of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson and Co., Ltd. Two Chinese were charged with receiving.

The charge is regarded by the prosecutors of much importance to consignees of cargo. It is stated that the Komogata Maru (Messrs. Jardine, Matheson and Co., agents) was chartered by Messrs. Jardine, Matheson and Co. to convey 3,765 tons of Hongkong coal from Hongkong, Indo-China, to Hongkong. The cargo was made up of 300 tons of briquettes, 300 tons of small lump, 2,965 tons of large lump and 1,100 tons of dust. The Komogata Maru finished delivery at 3 p.m. on the 8th instant and the tallies showed a shortage of 341 tons of coal cargo. At 7.30 a.m. on the morning of the 9th the police discovered two junks discharging coal into a godown at 55, Yee Wo Street, Wanchai. When questioned, the manager of the shop produced a chit from the chief officer of the steamer Komogata Maru to allow bearers to pass sweepings which had been given them for cooling hire. Inspector Gordon examined the coal, and as the amount was very large he detained the parties with a view to questioning the chief officer's authority as it seemed such a large quantity to pass without the consent of the consignees. On Monday afternoon Mr. Bell, an assistant in the Import Department of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson and Co., swore an information against the chief officer.

Mr. Shenton prosecuted on behalf of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson and Co. Mr. Lewis defended the chief officer and Mr. Dixon represented the Chinese.

Mr. Shenton said that Messrs. Jardine, Matheson and Co. had a contract with the Charbonnages Co. for the exclusive delivery to Hongkong of their coal and the s.s. Komogata Maru was chartered by them to convey that coal. After outlining the facts, he said unless he could get the defence to admit certain things he would have to call 15 or 16 witnesses. He would further apply for the case to be committed to the Sessions.

In a statement the chief officer said he gave the sweepings to the Chinese defendants because they sent coolies to clean his steamer. They did not charge for cooling hire but took coal instead.

Mr. Bell proved that a verbal contract for the delivery of Hongkong coal existed between the prosecutors and the Charbonnages Co. Witness proved the shortage and said he inspected the coal at 55, Yee Wo Street, along with Inspector Gordon. The coal was part of the cargo discharged from the Komogata Maru.

Mr. Lewis: We are prepared to admit it was the coal.

Witness said the coal at the godown was very good lump and included a number of briquettes.

The Magistrate intimated that he would see the coal.

Mr. Shenton: Could the coal you saw be described as sweepings?

Witness: Not in any sense of the word. Asked to describe sweepings, witness said it consisted of coal left on the deck and in the hold. It should contain no lumps or briquettes. There should be no sweepings with briquettes at all. It was perfectly absurd to say there were 20 tons of sweepings out of a cargo of 3,765 tons. The owners of the ship were responsible for the cleaning up of the ship. No officer of the ship had any right to barter away part of the consignee's cargo in consideration for cleaning up of the ship.

Cross examined by Mr. Lewis, witness said that at the time of delivery all lighters were under the charge of the prosecutors with the exemption of 200 tons which was sent to Messrs. Shaw, Thomas & Co.

Mr. Lewis asked if it was not the tallyman's duty to roll out all the cargo.

Witness answered the duty of the tallyman was to tally out what he was given. It was not his duty to go down into the hold. It was usual that the amount discharged of a coal cargo showed less than the amount mentioned on the bill of lading.

Mr. Lewis: Is there not a shortage of 11 to 7 per cent?

Witness said he had never had one as large as that; he could not say what the average shortage was, but it varied considerably.

A Chinese constable said that at 7.30 a.m. when at Causeway Bay, he saw two junks full of coal. It was being taken ashore. He saw the first Chinese defendant there. His suspicions were aroused and he made a report.

The hearing was adjourned until tomorrow.

VICTORIA THEATRE

TO-NIGHT, 12th JANUARY

The all Powerful Drama

In 4 parts: 4000 feet long.

"LEFT ALONE"

ALSO

INTERESTING & HISTORICAL FILMS

Engagement Extraordinary

HENRY & MAY

THE

CYCLISTS

PROCLAIMED BY THE AUDIENCE ON SUNDAY
TO BE THE BEST ACT EVER SEEN

AERIAL FLIGHTS AND COMICALITIES

WHITEAWAY'S

ANNUAL STOCK TAKING

SALE

BEGINS MONDAY, JANUARY 11th

Hundreds of Unusual Bargains

Special Attractions in Dress Goods

	Soft and Smart Material in Self Coloured Stripes. Colours: — Brown, Dark Mauve, Moiré	Sale Price
STRIPED CASHMERES	Width 42 inches Usual Price \$1.25	75 Cents Yard
	A Soft All Wool Fabric For Childrens Dresses, Etc. Colours: — Navy, Black, Pink, Dark and Light Sky	Sale Price
NUNS VEILINGS	Usual Price 80 Cents.	75 Cents Yard
	Good Wearing Lovet Mixtures For Coat and Skirts	Sale Price
COSTUME TWEED	Width 42 inches Usual Price \$1.75	\$1.35 Yard

WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & Co. Ltd.

20 Des Voeux Road.

The Most
Popular Brand
OF
HOME BOTTLED GUINNESS
STOUT

ON THE MARKET.

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This Famous Brand of Stout is recognised by all Connoisseurs as a Standard of Quality and Purity.

Price Per Case	4 Dozen Qts. Duty Paid	\$23.00
do	8 do Pints	do \$28.00
do	100 Splits	do \$19.50

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8 Queen's Road Central

Tel. No. 135

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